

The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1859.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, WILLIAM DENNISON, JR.

For Lieutenant-Governor, ROBERT C. KIRK.

For State Auditor, WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON.

For State Treasurer, ROBERT W. TAYLOR.

For Secretary of State, ALFRED P. STONE.

For Public Schools, ADDISON P. RUSSELL.

For Public Works, JOHN B. GREGORY.

For School Commissioners, ANSON SMYTH.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative, PETER HITCHCOCK.

For Treasurer, HARLOW N. SPENCER.

For Recorder, HENRY K. SMITH.

For Coroner, LINNÆUS C. LUDLOW.

For Assessor, BENJAMIN HILKAKE.

For Commissioner, J. W. COLLINS.

For Surveyor, SETH EDSON.

For Director of Infirmary, ALEXANDER McNISH.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

A. G. MIDDLE, Esq., will address a

political meeting at FOWLER'S MILLS,

on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19th, at

early candle-lighting.

Also, a meeting at CLARIDON CEN-

TRE at early candle-lighting on the evening

of Sept. 20th.

Also, a meeting at HAMBURG CENTRE,

at early candle-lighting, on the evening of

Sept. 21st.

Will the friends at the places designated

above, make the necessary preparations for

the meetings?

Our County Convention and Ticket.

The Republican County Convention

which met at Burton, on Saturday last, was

a very full and harmonious one. There

was less strife over the nominations, than

usual in such Conventions; and all seemed

willing to acquiesce in the result of the

ballotings.

Four of the gentlemen named have

already been honored with the suffrages of

the people, for the offices to which they are

about to be elected for a second term. Their

re-nomination is a gratifying evidence that

they continue to enjoy the confidence of

the people.

The Convention showed its appreciation

of the past services of Hon. PETER HITCH-

COCK, by re-nominating him for Representa-

tive, by acclamation. This was but simple

justice to Mr. Hitchcock, who, as a member

of the House, has labored faithfully for the

interests of his constituents. With his

recent experience in legislative affairs, he is,

unquestionably, the best man for Representa-

tive, in the County. Being requested

by the Convention to express his views in

regard to important questions likely to come

before the next Legislature, Mr. Hitchcock

made a brief, but very appropriate speech,

in which he took occasion to express a

decided preference for Gov. Chase, as the

successor of Mr. Fugh, in the United States

Senate.

H. N. SPENCER, the nominee for Treasurer,

now holds that office, and has, thus far,

discharged its duties, to the satisfaction

of all. He is an excellent officer, and we are

glad that he is to be re-elected.

H. K. SMITH, Esq., was re-nominated for

Presenting Attorney. It would have been

unjust to Mr. Smith, to have nominated any

other person for that office. It was urged

upon him, unheeded, two years ago; but,

though he accepted it with much diffidence,

(having less confidence than his friends, in

his own ability), he has made a good Pro-

secutor, and will enter upon his duties, a sec-

ond term, with increased experience and

ability. We must state, in justice to D. W.

CANDLISH, Esq., that the votes he received

for Prosecutor, in the Convention, were

given, in spite of his positive refusal to be a

candidate in opposition to Mr. Smith.

No better man could be found in the

County, for Recorder, than L. C. LUDLOW;

and it is a pretty good evidence that the

people so regard him, that he met with no

opposition in the Convention.

J. W. COLLINS, of Bainbridge, is the nominee

for Commissioner. The nomination is a

good one, and will give satisfaction to the

people of the County.

The nominees for Coroner, Surveyor, and

Director of Infirmary—Messrs. B. BILKAKE

of Maum, A. McNISH, of Newburg, and S.

EDSON, of Hamburg—are all well qualified

for the offices for which they have been put

in nomination, and, moreover, good Republi-

cans.

Republicans of Geauga, you have an ex-

cellent Ticket—one of which you may well

be proud. We do not ask you to see that

it is elected, for we know it will be; but

let it have a majority unprecedented, even

in Geauga County.

CUYAHOGA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—

The Cuyahoga Co. Republican Convention,

which met in Cleveland, on the 31st inst.,

made the following nominations: Senator,

Theodore Breck; Representatives, R. C.

PARSONS, C. T. BLOKESLEY; Treasurer, Har-

vey Barker; Coroner, C. A. Hartman; Com-

missioner, A. Everett; State Board of Equal-

ization, Samuel Williamson. Of the ticket

the Herald says:

The whole ticket is a strong one, an ad-

mirable one, and will secure a large vote

for the Republicans of Cuyahoga. We never

make nominations, and in this case they have

only done what they ever do.

Any person can have the privilege

of seeing the new and beautiful picture of

Mount Vernon, noticed in the Democrat,

not long since, by calling at our office. We

will furnish this picture with a gilt frame,

for \$2.50, and, without a frame, for 50 cts.

Who could desire a cheaper picture?

Judge Gholson and his Slaves.

The Democratic press of Ohio has busied itself, for a few weeks past, in misrepresenting the position of Judge Gholson, the Republican nominee for Supreme Judge. It has published letters, and certificates, and bills of sale, and various other documents, all to show that Judge Gholson, while a citizen of Mississippi, did actually traffic in human flesh. Who ever disputed it? It was said, at the Convention which nominated him, that he had been a slaveholder in Mississippi; and, knowing this, we are not at all surprised to learn that, while a slaveholder, he did sell certain slaves, as is claimed. Does this affect his position now? Do the Democrats claim that he now owns slaves, or is in favor of the institution of slavery? Cassius M. Clay has been a slaveholder; but who doubts his Anti-Slavery principles?

We were told at Columbus, that Judge Gholson liberated his slaves, when he removed to this State, and we thought it a good evidence that he was a reliable Anti-Slavery man. But, admitting for the sake of argument, that he did not liberate, but sold his slaves before removing to Ohio, and that, when he first set his foot upon Ohio soil, he was as Pro-Slavery in principle as ever,—and does this prove that he is not a good Republican now? Judge Gholson has the reputation of a man of honor, and, if he were not a Republican in principle, he would not be likely to allow his name to be on the Republican Ticket, especially as he knows the sentiment which defeated Judge Swan, and placed him in nomination.

For one, we intend to support Judge Gholson, and we trust there are few Republicans who would allow any ill-founded prejudice against him to work out the defeat of their party.

Strange Republican Doctrine.

Thomas Corwin professes to be a Republican, and is now engaged in stamping the State for the Republican Ticket.—What he says is, therefore, interesting to Republicans. In a speech at Ironton, a short time since, he used this language:

"Some people on the other side of the river, say that they have an inherent right to take a man of my color and whip him. But I should think they would get into a scrape in doing it, if they could not show that he was born a slave. We have no inherent rights. Some people on my side of the river say that no man shall take a fugitive slave back from here, because he has an inherent right to freedom. There is, I tell you, no such thing as an inherent right. All our rights are given us by the compact of the Constitution. We see there what rights every citizen shall have."

So far as we know, Mr. Corwin is the first man who ever advocated such a doctrine as this. Even the leaders of the Democratic party never, to our knowledge, advanced the idea that man has no inherent rights. On the contrary, they have generally attempted to uphold the inquiry of their party, on the ground of the inherent right of man to do as he pleases, even though he may please to enslave his fellow-man. But Mr. Corwin,—Republican, as he claims to be,—says there is no such thing as an inherent right. The idea is as novel as it is monstrous. Our rights, he says, are all derived from the Constitution. Convince Mr. Corwin that the Constitution upholds Slavery everywhere, and he will have no more to say—it is all right. Had our forefathers seen fit to justify murder, robbery, arson, or any other species of crime, in the Constitution they formed, this model Republican, Tom Corwin, would now be exhorting his brother Republicans to approve and sustain it all, for having no inherent rights, they could not consistently complain.

We believe that perfect fidelity to the Constitution does not require us to forget that man has inherent rights, derived from a Higher Power, and not dependent upon any mere human enactment. We believe in the Higher Law, and whoever does not, let his professions be what they may, is a practical Atheist. Convince us that the Constitution was made to strengthen, extend and perpetuate the "sum of all villainies," and we will be ready to say, with Garrison, down with the constitution! Thank God, that Thomas Corwin does not represent the majority of the Republican party, who have a clearer perception of the truth than he, with his perverted Old Hunker Whig vision, possibly can have.

The County Fairs.

The Annual Fair of the Geauga County Agricultural Society, will commence in Burton, on Tuesday next, and continue four days, instead of three, as at first announced. The Society think it will be impossible to dispose of all the business, in three days. We have every reason to believe that this Fair will be far more attractive than any that have preceded it.—The Society have, at great expense, prepared a Half-Mile Track, which will facilitate the exhibition of all kinds of Equestrianism, which, of late, has become the most attractive feature of our County Fairs. All the arrangements are complete, and nothing is wanting to render the Fair a perfect success.

The Society are also making extensive arrangements for a Horse Fair, to come off on the 12th and 13th of next month.—This, however, is a distinct Fair, and not designed to interfere with the arrangements of the regular Fair of the Society.

The enterprise is attended with much expense, but has, thus far, proven eminently successful.

We believe that no other County in the State, is doing so much for the Agricultural interests of the people, as Geauga County. We intend that our enterprising and progressive spirit, in this respect, shall be excelled by nothing, save our enlightenment as a people, and our devotion to Republican principles.

We commend the following article, from the Richmond (Va.) Engineer, to the careful consideration of our readers. The Engineer is one of the ablest journals in the Southern States, and the "Calm Retrospect" it takes, is worthy of our notice. We do not see how those Democrats at the North, who have labored so hard to secure to their Southern brethren the privilege of taking their slaves into the Territories, can escape the conclusions of the Engineer:

A Calm Retrospect.
An extraordinary spectacle is presented in the conflicting views manifested in regard to a doctrine which has long been regarded as the basis of justice and equality among the States. Can any one doubt that the same protection should be extended to every species of property carried into the Territories, whether from the sunny South or the frigid North? As President Buchanan well said in his famous Silliman letter to the fanatical Connecticut clergyman:

"If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of the common blood and treasure, surely one set of partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution. But, further: The Constitution has recognized slaves to be property, standing on exactly the same footing as other property, and, therefore, entitled to the same protection against 'unfriendly legislation' in the territories which, themselves, are in a state of mere pupillage. Is it not monstrous that any party should favor the proposition of a 'squatter sovereignty,' by which a handful of floating settlers, wholly enjoying their own species of property, would be enabled to degrade the citizens of a large portion of the confederacy and rob them of property which has been fully recognized by the Constitution of the United States?"

For sinister purposes it has been attempted to involve the whole question in obscurity, and the raw-headed and bloody-boned of a "slave code" has been paraded to frighten conservative men out of their property.—But the point is not a new one. Its justice has long been acknowledged, and its restoration has only been necessary by the false coloring that has been given to the Cincinnati platform under the glare of modern lights. It is due to the rights and equality of the Southern States, and to the honest name and solid position of the success of the Northern States, that the mist of equivocation should be cleared away, and that the doctrine of protection of every species of property should be enounced, so as to allow no further equivocation. Recent constructions have made it a matter of vital necessity, that voice, should be given to the true and faithful expounding of the Constitution, upon so grave a question.

Without going further back, we may point to the clear and unequivocal declaration of the doctrine in the United States Senate, on the 23d of February last, by nearly all the Southern Senators, and by at least one Northern Senator. Our readers are familiar with the strong language employed by our own Senators. Their position was fortified by the concurrent declarations of others. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, avowed his determination "not to cheat nor to be cheated," and thereupon the Georgia Senator declared that he would not be "cheated," and thereupon the Missouri Senator said: "The doctrine of non-interference by Congress with slavery in the territories, means, and can only mean, that Congress should neither establish nor prohibit it. That is all. Leave these questions to the States and the people. But whatever rights individuals have in the Territories, may demand, and when demanded, must have adequate protection."—Even Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, evidently foreshadowed his recognition of the correctness of Senator Green's views, when he said:

"It is for the courts, and not Congress, to decide all legal questions that may arise as to the rights of slave property in the Territories; that is the Democratic policy, but it is not clear that a necessity will never arise for the interference of Congress to execute a right decree of the courts."

Sunday School Celebration.

We learn that the Sunday School Celebration at Chester, on Wednesday, was largely attended, and passed off in a style satisfactory to those who had interested themselves in getting it up. The children, also, seemed to be perfectly delighted. The day was as favorable as could have been desired.

A large procession went from this place, Mr. Noah Pomeroy acting as Marshal, and the Hamilton Band discoursing excellent martial music. As the procession wound around our village square, we were reminded of the old "Whig times," when Chardon used, now and then, to be visited by long trains of wagons, filled with enthusiastic lovers of hard cider and protective tariffs. Those times have gone by, never to return. Now-a-days, the people think more, and make less noise, by far, than they use to. But, really, we had not felt so patriotic in a long time, as we did on Wednesday last; and, when the Band struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me," we almost wished that we could be one of the children who were going to Chester.

A FAMILY FOUND, AFTER AN EIGHT YEARS' SEARCH.—We learn from the Mount Carroll (Ill.) Republican, that the usually quiet little village of Milledgeville was thrown into a considerable state of excitement one day last week, by the appearance of a gentleman named Stewart, from the State of New York, in search of his wife and two children—a boy and a girl—who ran away with a man by the name of Deyo, some eight years since. Mr. Stewart has hunted diligently for them since that time, both in the United States and Canada, but failed to get any track of them until a few days prior to his arrival in Milledgeville. By some means he succeeded in obtaining a letter from them which was written to his wife's friends, by which he learned of their whereabouts. He immediately started for that place, which he reached as above stated, and found them comfortably settled there. Though young when they left, the children immediately recognized Mr. Stewart as their father. His intention is to take them back with him. As for his wife who has so treacherously violated the marriage vow he discards her.

County Republican Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, the Republicans of Geauga met in Delegate Convention at Burton, on Saturday the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and organized by appointing Hon. J. P. Converse Chairman, Hon. G. H. Kent and Lyman Millard Esq. Vice Presidents, and S. C. Ford and L. C. Ludlow Secretaries.

After the meeting organized, the Chair appointed S. B. Philbrick, J. W. Collins and Edmund Thompson, a committee to examine the Credentials of the different Delegations.

On motion, adjourned until one o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
At 1 o'clock, P. M. Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Committee on Credentials, reported that the Delegations from the different towns were full; and the certificates all correct; which report was adopted.

On motion Hon. P. Hitchcock was called upon to express his views on various political questions, particularly as to who would be his choice for Senator to the next U. S. Congress, if he were to be elected to the next Legislature; which after some remarks, was answered in favor of Gov. S. P. Chase.

Motion made, that the Convention appoint a committee of three, to ask Judge Gholson to define his position, in regard to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, which was laid upon the table until after the nominations had been made.

Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Representative, which resulted in the selection of Hon. P. Hitchcock by acclamation.

On motion, it was agreed that candidates for the various county offices, be nominated by ballot a majority of all votes to elect. The Chair appointed Philo Pease and E. V. Canfield tellers; and the Convention proceeded to ballot, as follows: For Representative, H. N. Spencer, 63; A. Matthews, 25; A. Shaw 15. H. N. Spencer having received a majority of all the votes, was declared nominated for Representative.

Ballot for Pros. Atty.—H. K. Smith, 75; W. O. Torbert, 23; J. W. Collins, 20; R. W. Keeney, 2; L. E. Durfee, 1; Bank, 1. H. K. Smith having received a majority of all the votes, was declared nominated for Pros. Atty.

Ballot for Recorder.—L. C. Ludlow received 103 votes; and was declared nominated for Recorder.

Ballot for Coroner.—B. Bilkake, 50; J. S. Murray, 22; C. L. Taylor, 24; L. Patch, 7; J. J. Lawyer 10; R. K. Munn, 1; E. Thompson, 4; J. W. Collins, 1; W. Crafts, 1; Bank, 2, no choice.

Ballot for Director of Infirmary.—Alexander McNish, 50; S. P. Douglas, 20; J. W. Collins, 10; J. W. Keeney, 2; G. Smith, 34; W. W. Reals, 3; Bank, 1. S. Edson having received a majority of all the votes, was declared the nominee for Surveyor.

Ballot for Director of Infirmary.—Alexander McNish, 50; S. P. Douglas, 20; J. W. Collins, 10; J. W. Keeney, 2; G. Smith, 34; W. W. Reals, 3; Bank, 1. S. Edson having received a majority of all the votes, was declared the nominee for Surveyor.

On motion, it was agreed that the Delegates to the Senatorial Convention, to be held on the 5th inst., be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in their number.

Moved, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with Judge Gholson, in regard to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law; which, on motion, was indefinitely postponed.

The following gentlemen were elected, to act as a County Central Committee for the ensuing year: Judge M. C. Canfield, and J. W. Collins, S. B. Philbrick, J. O. Converse and H. S. Tolles. Judge M. C. Canfield named as Chairman of said Committee.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

J. P. CONVERSE, Chairman.
LYMAN MILLARD, Vice President.
G. H. KENT, Secretary.
S. C. FORD, Secretary.
L. C. LUDLOW, Secretary.
Burton, Sept. 3d, 1859.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS.—The well-known firm of B. R. Myers & Brothers, 308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have commenced publishing a remarkably cheap edition of these unapproachable works of fiction. It is called "Peterson's Cheap Edition for the Million, of the entire writings of Charles Dickens, Esq.," and will be issued complete in twenty-eight weekly volumes. The price will be published regularly on each and every Saturday, until the whole number of volumes—twenty-eight—is completed. The low price fixed by the publishers for them is only 25 cents a volume, or the whole twenty-eight volumes for five dollars. A complete set will be forwarded free of postage to any one who sends the price of five dollars to the publishers, on receiving a remittance of five dollars for the twenty-eight volumes; or a remittance of three dollars will pay for the first fourteen volumes; or a remittance of one dollar will pay for the first four volumes. The volumes will be printed, and each volume will contain 160 large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound with paper cover. The revised uniform Edinburgh edition, from which this is reprinted, comprises twenty-eight volumes, the cost of which is seventy-five dollars; and this edition will contain every word of the Edinburgh edition. We commend the determination of this enterprising Philadelphia firm, to furnish the complete and entire works of Charles Dickens at a price so reasonable, that all persons whatever may possess a full set, and direct the special attention of our readers to the fact, and would advise them all to make a remittance of Five Dollars at once, per first mail, to the publishers, for the entire set, who will send them complete to any one free of postage, on receipt of that sum.

"PETERSON'S COMPENSATED DETECTOR" is corrected by the celebrated bankers, Drexel & Co., and is the most reliable and accurate Detector published in the Union. Every thing is fair about it; that may be known by the high standing of the publishers and editors. The latest information is given of all counterfeit notes, broken banks, the rates of discount, &c. Every person in trade should subscribe to it, and keep a copy. The price is, monthly, only one dollar a year; semi-monthly, two dollars. Address all orders to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and our word for it, you will never regret it.

Sensible Views from an Independent Paper.

The Columbus Gazette, which maintains an independent course towards the different political parties, thus speaks out on the subject of Slavery and Democracy:

Our readers have had our views of the comparative merits of the systems of free and slave labor, in all their bearings upon the material prosperity, intelligence, morals, &c., &c., of the country. In no single respect can slavery have any claims to the favorable consideration of enlightened minds. Free institutions are therefore desirable. The free laboring people of the land, both North and South, demand the predominance of free territory and free labor principles in our national government. They are not for a moment willing to submit to the new and monstrous dogma, that there is no free soil out of the free States, and that all our mighty territories are just as much slave soil as South Carolina. They have been educated by Jefferson and the Fathers of the Republic, the good and great men who made our Constitution; to believe that slavery is a local institution; that it was the creation of local laws, and that beyond the limits of the States where it was recognized, it had no existence. They know that Washington, and Jefferson, and all the Presidents down to Pierce, have recognized the right of Congress, not only to declare that it did not exist, but that it should never be tolerated in the territories. They have supposed that our vast possessions were for the inheritance of freemen, where free labor could find a home without encountering the demerit of insolence of the slave owner, or the depraving influence of slave labor. But our modern democracy has reserved all this, and has set up a new standard.—Slavery with them is national. It extends every where, within the limits of the federal Constitution. Freedom has become sectional. It exists only by virtue of local law. The influence of the general government, as we have all seen in Kansas, has been constantly, and openly exerted to plant slavery, and to drive out and exterminate free labor. No man of ordinary intelligence is ignorant of this fact. The leading men of that party have now two darling schemes, which they are pressing upon the country; the enactment of a slave code for the territories, by the general government, and the repeal of laws against the African slave trade.

Both of these propositions are the logical and inevitable results of the position which that party has assumed by sustaining the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision. There is no escape from them.—They are as certain as fate, unless we can bring the freemen of the nation to a total repudiation of the principles of that decision.

Lorain Awake.
The Republican gathering at Elyria on Friday last, was a great triumph. Lorain came out in solid column, and we had a feast of reason and a flow of soul.

Chase was escorted from Oberlin by a large procession, headed by the Wellington Band, and joined at Elyria by the Elyria Band. They passed through our streets with banners waving amid the shouts of the applauding multitude.

At two o'clock the crowd assembled in the public Park, and Col. N. B. Gates being called to introduce, introduced Gov. CHASE. He addressed the audience for about two hours in his masterly and overwhelming manner, and was followed by R. P. SPALDING, who made a good speech and then spoiled it by denouncing his own-landedness against Judge Gholson. He said he did not speak for the Republican party, but as an individual he was not yet satisfied with Gholson.

He was at once followed by Carter, who made a glorious speech and endorsed Gholson up to the hilt.

The endorsement caused an overwhelming burst of applause, from the audience. Lorain Republicans are not in the habit of helping the Black Democracy elect their candidates by dividing their own strength to accommodate personal prejudice. Lorain is a unit on the whole ticket.

But the day was one of great refreshing. The music was excellent—the speeches were good, and the hearts of the people rejoiced. The army of Republicans present went home with renewed vigor and more determined spirit to roll up an unprecedented majority at the October Election.—Elyria Democrat.

NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.—Much difficulty has been experienced in keeping telegraphic communication open, across the Mississippi at St. Louis. Formerly a wire was stretched from a very tall pole on Bleeding Island, but there frequent accidents which rendered communication uncertain and irregular. The flood of 1852 washed down the giant mast on the island, and since that time suspension wires have been abandoned and subaqueous cables substituted. A new cable has recently been made, and its submersion was arranged for last Tuesday. The St. Louis Republican says: